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ABSTRACT

The course outline represents the last course presented to the student before he becomes eligible to take the Florida State Board of Cosmetology examination. On completion of the course the student will have an understanding of the factors of beauty salon management, business law and regulations governing a salon, as well as the physical layout and insurance policies covering the salon. Florida law is taught in preparation to taking the Florida examination. Course material is presented to the student in 135 classroom hours. The development of all skills is maintained, and the student must perform these skills on patrons in a shoplike atmosphere. A bibliography lists basic and supplementary references and periodicals. A 50-page appendix offers sample posttests. (MW)

ED 097509

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AUTHORIZED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE QUINMESTER PROGRAM

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Course Outline
COSMETOLOGY 2 - 9207
(The Profitable Business of Cosmetology)
Department 48 - Quin 9207.04

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DADE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DIVISION OF INSTRUCTION • 1973

ED 097509

DADE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1450 NORTHEAST SECOND AVENUE

MIAMI, FLORIDA 33132

Course Outline

COSMETOLOGY 2 - 9207
(The Profitable Business of Cosmetology)

Department 48 - Quin 9207.04

county office of

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

THE SCHOOL BOARD OF DADE COUNTY

Mr. G. Holmes Braddock, Chairman
Mr. William H. Turner, Vice-Chairman
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Mrs. Crutcher Harrison
Mrs. Phyllis Miller
Mr. Robert Renick
Dr. Ben Sheppard

Dr. E. L. Whigham, Superintendent of Schools
Dade County Public Schools
Miami, Florida 33132

March, 1973

Published by the School Board of Dade County

Course Description

9207	48	9207.04	The Profitable Business of Cosmetology
State Category Number	County Dept. Number	County Course Number	Course Title

The student will learn the economic, financial and location requirements of the beauty salon operator who is preparing to enter into business. Techniques of selling, advertising, display and record-keeping will be practiced. The complete review of previous quins will be covered and preparation for the State Board of Cosmetology Examination.

This is a three quinmester credit course. Prior to entry into this course, the vocational student will display mastery of the skills indicated in Wigology. (9207.03)

PREFACE

The following quinmester course outline is the last quin presented to the student before being eligible to take the Florida State Board of Cosmetology examination. The passing of this examination will entitle the student to a Florida Cosmetologist certificate of registration, which enables the student to be employed in the state of Florida.

Upon completion of this quin the student will have an understanding of the factors of beauty salon management, business law and regulations governing a salon, as well as the physical layout and insurance policies covering the salon. Florida law will be taught in preparation to taking the Florida examination.

This course material is presented to the student in 135 hours of classroom laboratory instruction and is divided into 4 blocks of instruction which are further broken down into a number of units.

The development of all skills will be maintained as the student will perform these skills on patrons in a shop-like atmosphere.

In presenting the material outlined in this course, the instructor uses both the lecture and demonstration method of instruction with active participation by the student.

The bibliography which appears on the last pages of the outline lists the basic textbooks and other supplementary references used throughout the course by the instructor. These books are made available to the student through the cosmetology laboratory in each school.

This outline was developed through the cooperative efforts of the instructional and supervisory personnel, the Quinmester Advisory Committe, the Vocational Curriculum Materials Service and has been approved by the Dade County Vocational Curriculum Committee.

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with Suggested Hourly Breakdown

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BLOCK

I. BEAUTY SALON MANAGEMENT (35 Hours)

Selection of Location	1
Physical Layout	1
Advertising	1
Beauty Shop Salesmanship	2
Business Law	2
Business Records	2

II. FLORIDA COSMETOLOGY LAW (45 Hours)

Regulations Governing Certification	3
State Board Organization	3
Schools of Cosmetology	3
Cosmetology Salons	3

III. STATE BOARD OF COSMETOLOGY EXAMINATION (50 Hours)

Related Technology	3
Manipulative Skills	5

IV. QUINMESTER POST TEST (5 Hours)

APPENDIX: QUINMESTER POST TEST SAMPLES 8

GOALS

The student will be able to:

1. Discuss the factors to be considered in locating a beauty salon.
2. Explain each requirement for the physical layout of a beauty salon.
3. List the techniques used for advertising the services that are offered in a beauty salon.
4. Explain the function, benefits and principles of effective salesmanship in a beauty salon.
5. Develop a system for keeping books in a beauty salon.
6. List the organization and functions of the State Board of Cosmetology.
7. Explain the statute which governs the practice and teaching of Cosmetology in Florida.
8. Develop the manipulative skills along with the related theory required to pass the Florida State Board of Cosmetology examination.

SPECIFIC BLOCK OBJECTIVES

BLOCK I - BEAUTY SALON MANAGEMENT

The student will be able to:

1. Explain the factors to be considered in locating an area for a beauty salon.
2. Draw a physical layout of a beauty salon.
3. List the procedures and techniques used in advertising the services of the beauty salon.
4. Describe orally the principles of effective salesmanship.
5. Explain the system and procedure for keeping records in a beauty salon.

BLOCK II - FLORIDA COSMETOLOGY LAW

The student will be able to:

1. List through written tests the laws which govern the practice and teaching of Cosmetology in Florida.
2. Explain the organization and functions of the State Board of Cosmetology.
3. Determine by written tests the rules and regulations of the State Board of Cosmetology required by law to operate a cosmetology school and beauty salon.

BLOCK III - STATE BOARD OF COSMETOLOGY EXAMINATION

The student will be able to:

1. Satisfactorily complete a written test that simulates the State Board of Cosmetology examination.
2. Demonstrate satisfactorily on a model skills in performing the manipulative techniques required in the practice of cosmetology and to successfully pass the Florida State Board of Cosmetology examination.

BLOCK IV - QUINMESTER POST TEST

The student will be able to satisfactorily pass the quinmester post test.

Course Outline

COSMETOLOGY 2 - 9207
(The Profitable Business of Cosmetology)

Department 48 - Quin 9207.04

I. BEAUTY SALON MANAGEMENT

A. Selection of Location
1. Available space
2. Available customers
a. Buying habits
b. Income
3. Available parking
4. Competition

B. Physical Layout
1. Adequate space
2. Adequate lighting
3. Shop interior
a. Plumbing
b. Heating
c. Air conditioning
d. Ventilation
e. Water pressure
f. Electricity
g. Color scheme
h. Rest rooms
i. Personnel lounge
j. Dispensary and storage space
k. Space for equipment

C. Advertising
1. Word of mouth
a. Pleased customer
b. Pleasant atmosphere
c. Pleasant personnel
2. Printed word
a. Newspaper
b. Handbills
c. Direct mail
(1) Post cards
(2) Formal letters
d. Yellow pages of phone book
e. Window display
3. Verbal advertising
a. Radio
b. Television
4. Personal appearance
a. Women's club
b. Luncheons
c. Women's functions

D. Beauty Shop Salesmanship
   1. Purpose of salesmanship
      a. Benefits of selling
      b. Principles of selling
         (1) Familiar with product
         (2) Needs of patron
         (3) Self-confidence while selling
         (4) Using tact
         (5) Understanding human nature
         (6) Ability to smile
         (7) Sincerity

E. Business Law
   1. Regulations pertaining to shop operation
      a. Local regulations
         (1) Building code
         (2) Licensing
      b. Federal law
         (1) Social security
         (2) Unemployment compensation
         (3) Cosmetic tax
      c. State law
         (1) Sales tax
         (2) State license
         (3) Workmen's compensation
      d. Income tax
      e. Insurance
         (1) Malpractice
         (2) Premise liability
         (3) Fine
         (4) Burglary and theft

F. Business Records
   1. Bookkeeping system
      a. Record of appointments
      b. Receipts and disbursements
      c. Petty cash
      d. Profit and loss
      e. Inventory
   2. Operational costs
      a. Rent
      b. Light
      c. Heat
      d. Salaries
      e. Depreciation
      f. Supplies
      g. Telephone
      h. Linen service
      i. Sundries
      j. Taxes
      k. Insurance
      l. Advertising

II. FLORIDA COSMETOLOGY LAW

A. Regulations Covering Certification
   1. Certificate of registration
   2. Persons exempt
   3. Qualifications for obtaining certificate
      a. Instructor
      b. Master cosmetologist
      c. Cosmetologist
      d. Specialist
      e. Schools
      f. Student instructor
   4. Requirements of applicant for exam
      a. Examination
      b. Grades
      c. Non-residents
      d. Master cosmetologist
      e. Cosmetologist
   5. Renewal of certificates
   6. Suspensions
   7. Fees

B. State Board Organization
   1. Members
   2. Qualifications
   3. Districts
   4. Duties
   5. Executive secretary
   6. Inspectors
   7. Records
   8. Rules and regulations
   9. Violations

C. Schools of Cosmetology
   1. Requirements
   2. Curriculum
   3. Equipment
   4. Instructors
   5. Records
   6. Rules and regulations

D. Cosmetology Salons
   1. Requirements
   2. Electrical certificate
   3. Sanitary Requirements

III. STATE BOARD OF COSMETOLOGY EXAMINATION

A. Related Technology
   1. Bacteriology
      a. Sanitation
      b. Sterilization methods

2. Shampooing
   a. Types of shampoo
   b. Shampoo chemistry
   c. Related theory
   d. Benefits
   e. Methods
   f. Special purpose rinses
3. Hair shaping
   a. Principles of hair shaping
   b. Use of implements
   c. Techniques of shaping
4. Hair styling
   a. Fingerwaving principles
   b. Pin curling principles
   c. Roller setting principles
   d. Styling principles
   e. Iron curling principles
   f. Hair pressing principles
5. Wigs and hair pieces
   a. Types of wigs and hairpieces
   b. Construction of wigs and hairpieces
   c. Measuring principles
   d. Cutting and styling principles
6. Scalp and hair treatments
   a. Hair structure and functions
   b. Scalp diseases
   c. Scalp and hair treatments
   d. Care of electrical equipment
7. Permanent waving
   a. Related anatomy and physiology
   b. Related chemistry
   c. Safety precautions
   d. Techniques for cold waving
8. Chemical hair relaxing
   a. Related anatomy and physiology
   b. Related chemistry
   c. Safety precautions
   d. Techniques of hair relaxing
9. Hair tinting and lightening
   a. Theory of hair coloring
   b. Theory of lightening
   c. Related chemistry
   d. Methods of applications
10. Manicuring
   a. Anatomy and physiology of hands, arms and nails
   b. Related chemistry
   c. Techniques of manicuring and pedicuring
11. Facials, massage and make-up
   a. Related anatomy and physiology
   b. Related chemistry
   c. Materials and implements
   d. Techniques of facials, massage and make-up
12. State law

B. Manipulative Skills
   1. Shampooing
   2. Hair shaping
   3. Hair styling
      a. Fingerwaving
      b. Pin curling
      c. Roller setting
      d. Wigs and hairpieces
      e. Hair pressing
      f. Iron curling
   4. Scalp and hair treatments
   5. Permanent waving
   6. Chemical hair relaxing
   7. Hair tinting and lightening
   8. Manicuring and pedicuring
   9. Facials, massage and make-up

IV. QUINTESTER POST TEST

A. Related Examination

B. Manipulative Skills Examination

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A P P E N D I X

Quinmester Post Test Samples

Quinmester Post Test

Name _____ Date _____ Score _____

Beauty Salon Management

Complete the following statements with the correct word or groups of words to make the statement correct.

1. When opening a beauty salon, the most important factor is to pick a _____ _____.

2. The salon should be _____ to women passing by.

3. The security that guards against any increase in rent would be to sign a _____.

In conducting a business it is necessary to comply with local, state and federal regulation and laws. In the appropriate space fill in the proper letter from Column II.

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
4. _____ State law	a. covers malpractice, liability, fine, burgulary and theft.
5. _____ Insurance	b. covered by both state and federal laws.
6. _____ Federal Law	c. covers social security, unemployment compensation, cosmetic taxes.
7. _____ Income Tax Law	d. covers sales tax, licenses and workmen's compensation laws.
8. _____ Local Regulation	e. covers building and renovations.

9. Advertising includes all activities which attract attention to the salon, what is the best form of advertising? _____.

NAME FIVE OTHER MEANS OF ADVERTISING

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

The receptionist of a salon is most important. Services are said in terms of time on the appointment page, this may cause gain or lose.
NAME THREE QUALIFICATIONS OF A GOOD RECEPTIONIST

15. _____

16. _____

17. _____

18. The keynote to patrons goodwill is _____ service.

19. The first step in selling is to sell _____.

Business records must be kept. Income is from services and retail sales.
LIST FIVE EXPENSES YOU WOULD HAVE IN A BEAUTY SALON

20. _____

21. _____

22. _____

23. _____

24. _____

GIVE THREE REASONS FOR KEEPING A SUPPLY INVENTORY

25. _____

26. _____

27. _____

Fill in the blanks that describes the seven personality traits that should be cultivated to be a successful cosmetologist.

28. _____ tries to get along harmoniously with patron, co-workers and manager.

29. _____ is considerate of other peoples feelings.

30. _____ greets each patron and is prepared to serve her promptly.

31. _____ takes pride and joy in her work.

32. _____ tries to maintain a pleasant desposition in spite of trying circumstances.

33. _____ knows what to do without being told.

34. _____ allows the patron to feel that she is making her own decision while guiding her in making the proper choice of beauty services.

35. There are three types of ownerships of a beauty salon:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

Quinmester Post Test

Name _____ Date _____ Score _____

Cosmetology Law

Directions - Each of the questions or incomplete statements below are followed by several words, phrases, or series of numbers. From these, you are to choose the one which answers the question or completes the statement correctly. Mark the correct answer on the answer sheet.

1. When a student passes a State Board Examination, after completing the proper amount of hours in a registered cosmetology school, she then becomes a:

   a. Master Cosmetologist
   b. Manicurist
   c. Teacher
   d. Cosmetologist

2. The term "manicurist and pedicurist" is defined as any person who:

   a. shampoos and brushes hair only
   b. manicures and pedicures only
   c. manicures men's nails only
   d. treats the feet

3. It is unlawful for any person to serve as a cosmetologist without a certificate of registration as a:

   a. manicurist-pedicurist
   b. cosmetologist
   c. shop owner
   d. master cosmetologist

4. A Cosmetologist must work in a registered salon under supervision of a:

   a. manicurist
   b. owner
   c. master cosmetologist
   d. teacher

5. A person is qualified to receive a certificate of registration to practice as a master cosmetologist who is at least:

   a. 16 years old
   b. 17 years old
   c. 18 years old
   d. 19 years old

6. The ratio of cosmetologist to master cosmetologist in a salon is:

   a. one cosmetologist to two master cosmetologists.
   b. two cosmetologist to one master cosmetologist.
   c. three cosmetologists to one master cosmetologist.
   d. two master cosmetologists to two cosmetologists.

7. Any person is qualified to receive a certificate of registration to practice cosmetology as a master cosmetologist who has practiced as a registered cosmetologist not less than:

   a. 36 months
   b. 24 months
   c. 12 months
   d. 6 months

8. Annual renewal of school licenses is:

   a. $60.00
   b. $75.00
   c. $100.00
   d. $125.00

9. Applicants for instructors examination must practice as a cosmetologist for two years and as a master cosmetologist for:

   a. 6 years
   b. 4 years
   c. 2 years
   d. 1 year

10. School licenses are renewed:

   a. annually
   b. semi-annually
   c. every two years
   d. never

11. A person is qualified to receive a certificate of registration as a registered cosmetologist who is at least:

   a. 15 years old
   b. 16 years old
   c. 17 years old
   d. 18 years old

12. Any person is qualified to receive a certificate of registration as a registered cosmetologist who has:

   a. passed an examination given by the state board
   b. worked for 1 year
   c. worked in a shop for 2 years
   d. graduated from school

13. A person failing in theory only, after taking the state board examination must:

a. return to school and take complete final exam.
b. return to school and take final exam in subject failed and send in fee for retake
c. return to school for 50 hours
d. return to take complete state board exam

14. An applicant who fails in 3 or less practical subjects:

a. will get license
b. must go back to school but may work until next term
c. may work until next exam
d. may not work at all

15. A school of cosmetology shall require to graduate as a cosmetologist, a course of practice of not less than:

a. 1000 hours
b. 1500 hours
c. 1200 hours
d. 1250 hours

16. A person may not attend a school of cosmetology more than:

a. 4 hours in one day
b. 6 hours in one day
c. 8 hours in one day
d. 10 hours in one day

17. No student shall be allowed to work on the public until such student has had at least:

a. 500 hours
b. 150 hours
c. 100 hours
d. 200 hours

18. An applicant who fails to pass a satisfactory examination in any practical subject must return to a school for not less than:

a. 100 hours
b. 25 hours for each subject failed
c. 50 hours for each subject failed
d. 25 hours

19. The board shall conduct examinations of applicants as registered specialists, master cosmetologists, and cosmetologists not less than:

a. 4 times each year
b. 6 times each year
c. 9 times each year
d. 12 times each year

20. A person qualified to receive a certificate of registration as an instructor of cosmetology must be at least:

a. 21 years old
b. 23 years old
c. 25 years old
d. 28 years old

21. Each applicant for examinations shall make application to the board at least:

a. 10 days prior to examination
b. 1 week prior to examination
c. 1 month prior to examination
d. upon graduation

22. Each applicant for examination must furnish to the board:

a. 2 signed photographs
b. no photographs
c. 1 signed photograph
d. 3 signed photographs

23. Every holder of licenses shall display license in a conspicuous place near:

a. receptionist
b. work chair
c. door
d. dispensary

24. Every registered instructor, master cosmetologist and cosmetologist shall renew his or her certificate on or before:

a. June 15
b. May 15
c. July 1
d. June 1

25. A restoration fee must be paid if a license is not renewed before:

a. August 1
b. July 1
c. June 15
d. May 15

26. A state board of cosmetologist consists of:

a. 10 members
b. 6 members
c. 5 members
d. 4 members

27. An office for state board of cosmetology shall be maintained in:

a. Miami
b. Tallahassee
c. Jacksonville
d. Orlando

28. A registered cosmetologist can work 2 years after receiving a license and upon presenting proof of this experience receive a:

a. cosmetologist license
b. diploma
c. teacher license
d. master cosmetologist license

29. A cosmetologist may get a master cosmetologist license after completing one year of practice and presenting proof of work and take:

a. written test only
b. theory exam only
c. only the practical exam
d. both practice and theory exam

30. A certificate of registration to operate a salon will be issued for a fee of:

a. $10.00
b. $50.00
c. $75.00
d. $35.00

31. The minimum floor space required for a salon is:

a. 200 sq. feet
b. 300 sq. feet
c. 500 sq. feet
d. 1200 sq. feet

32. With the minimum requirement of floor space there shall be employed no more than:

a. 5 operators
b. 3 operators
c. 2 operators
d. 1 operator

33. No person engaged in the practice of cosmetology shall proceed with any service to a person having:

a. acne
b. alopecia
c. a communicable disease
d. dandruff

34. Instructors, master cosmetologists and cosmetologists must renew license every:

a. 2 years
b. 4 years
c. year
d. 3 years

35. A cosmetologist after working one full year and presenting proof may take a practical examination to receive a master cosmetologist license for a fee of:

a. $10.00
b. $15.00
c. $25.00
d. no fee

36. The minimum floor space in a beauty school is:

a. 3000 sq. feet
b. 5000 sq. feet
c. 7000 sq. feet
d. 10,000 sq. feet

37. The minimum floor space in a beauty salon is:

a. 200 sq. feet
b. 300 sq. feet
c. 500 sq. feet
d. 700 sq. feet

38. Every two years beauty shops must be inspected by:

a. a plumber
b. an electrician
c. a launderer
d. a teacher

39. A certificate as a registered cosmetologist shall be issued by the board, to any applicant who shall pass a satisfactory examination making an average grade not less than:

a. 80%
b. 65%
c. 75%
d. 70%

40. Also with a minimum in any one subject of:

a. 70%
b. 65%
c. 60%
d. 75%

41. An examination must be taken over again when a cosmetologist or master has allowed the certificate of registration to expire for more than:

a. 5 years
b. 3 years
c. 2 years
d. 1 year

42. The state board of cosmetology may close any salon with a sanitary inspection rating of:

a. less than 80% for 4 inspections
b. less than 75% for 3 inspections
c. less than 70% for 3 inspections
d. less than 75% for 2 inspections

43. A person seeking services in a school of beauty culture:

a. may wait for a particular student
b. may not request a particular student
c. may request a certain student
d. make an appointment for the following week

44. Any person is qualified to enroll in the student instructor training program who is a registered practicing master cosmetologist and who attends the instructor training program at a qualified school for:

a. 1000 hours
b. 1200 hours
c. 1500 hours
d. 1600 hours

45. Any person is qualified to receive a certificate of registration to practice cosmetology as a specialist who has attended a qualified school for:

a. 200 hours
b. 350 hours
c. 500 hours
d. 600 hours

46. Any person holding a certificate of registration to practice manicuring and pedicuring from another state, may apply for the specialist certificate after returning to school for:

a. 50 hours
b. 150 hours
c. 300 hours
d. 350 hours

47. This same course to be completed in:

a. 4 weeks
b. 6 weeks
c. 10 weeks
d. 14 weeks

48. The maximum time for a post graduate course to be completed is:

a. 2 weeks
b. 6 weeks
c. 10 weeks
d. 14 weeks

The following are forbidden to be used in the practice of cosmetology:

a. styptic pencils
b. sponges
c. powder puffs
d. a, b, and c

What is the fee for an examination to determine the qualifications of the following:

50. Instructor _____

51. Master Cosmetologist _____

52. Cosmetologist _____

53. Specialist _____

What is the fee for the issuance of a certificate of registration for the following:

54. Instructor _____

55. Master Cosmetologist _____

56. Cosmetologist _____

57. Specialist _____

58. Owner of a school of cosmetology _____

59. Cosmetology salon _____

What is the registration fee for an expired certificate of registration for the following:

60. Instructor _____ plus renewal fee for each delinquent year.

61. Master Cosmetologist _____ plus renewal fee for each delinquent year.

62. Cosmetologist _____ plus renewal fee for each delinquent year.

63. Owner of school _____ plus renewal fee for each delinquent year.

Quinmester Post Test

Name _____ Date _____ Score _____

The Profitable Business of Cosmetology

Cosmetology Senior Final Examination

Directions - Each of the questions or incomplete statements are followed by several words, phrases or series of numbers. From these, you are to choose the one which answers the question or completes the statement correctly. Place a vertical line after the letter A, B, C or D on the answer sheet provided. There will be a time limit of three hours to complete the test.

Part I - State Law

1. The renewal fee for a Cosmetologist every two years is:

   a. $10.00
   b. $15.00
   c. $20.00
   d. $25.00

2. The renewal fee for a Master Cosmetologist every two years is:

   a. $ 5.00
   b. $10.00
   c. $15.00
   d. $25.00

3. How many hours are required for a Student Teacher training course:

   a. 1000 hours
   b. 1200 hours
   c. 1300 hours
   d. 1500 hours

4. How many hours would a student be required to go to a school to take a Specialist course:

   a. 200 hours
   b. 350 hours
   c. 500 hours
   d. 750 hours

5. The minimum space required in a beauty salon is:

   a. 100 sq. feet
   b. 200 sq. feet
   c. 300 sq. feet
   d. 500 sq. feet

6. In order that a person may be qualified to manage a beauty salon a manager must have a:

a. Cosmetologist certificate
b. Specialist certificate
c. Manager certificate
d. Master's certificate

7. A beauty salon that would be in a residence must be divided by:

a. venetian blinds
b. fiber glass wall
c. a solid wall
d. a glass partition

8. A beauty salon must submit to the State Board of Cosmetology a certificate from a registered electrician stating the safety of the electrical wiring every:

a. 6 months
b. 12 months
c. 18 months
d. 5 years

9. How many members are there on the State Board of Cosmetology?

a. 3 members
b. 5 members
c. 6 members
d. 7 members

10. The owner of a beauty salon when selling the beauty salon may:

a. transfer the license to new owner
b. not transfer the license to new owner
c. transfer the license after 2 years
d. transfer the license only to a Master

11. The maximum time for a post graduate course is:

a. 6 weeks
b. 10 weeks
c. 12 weeks
d. 16 weeks

12. What is the required fee for a Registered Florida Cosmetologist to take the Master State Board exam after proof of working for one year:

a. $10.00
b. $15.00
c. $25.00
d. $35.00

13. The fine a Cosmetologist must pay for not taking the Master State Board within 36 months would be:

a. $25.00
b. $50.00
c. $75.00
d. $100.00

14. What is the Restoration fee a Master Cosmetologist must pay when failing to renew certificate:

a. $ 5.00
b. $10.00
c. $15.00
d. $20.00

15. The minimum age of a student instructor would be:

a. 21 years old
b. 23 years old
c. 25 years old
d. 28 years old

16. A Restoration fee must be paid if a license is not renewed before:

a. May 15
b. June 1
c. July 1
d. August 1

17. An examination must be taken over again when a Cosmetologist or Master has allowed certificate of registration to expire for more than:

a. 1 year
b. 2 years
c. 3 years
d. 5 years

18. The State Board of Cosmetology may close any salon with a sanitary inspection rating of:

a. less than 80% for 4 inspections
b. less than 75% for 3 inspections
c. less than 70% for 3 inspections
d. less than 75% for 2 inspections

19. A certificate as a registered Cosmetologist shall be issued by the board, to any applicant who shall pass a satisfactory examination making an average grade not less than:

a. 80%
b. 65%
c. 75%
d. 70%

20. An applicant who fails to pass a satisfactory examination in any practical subject must return to a school for not less than:

a. 10 hours for each subject failed
b. 25 hours for each subject failed
c. 50 hours for each subject failed
d. 60 hours for each subject failed

art II - Sterilization

21. What chemical can be used as an antiseptic or disinfectant on the skin if water is added to weaken:

a. peroxide
b. boric acid
c. formalin
d. alcohol

22. What would be the correct air that would be in a beauty salon:

a. hot and humid
b. 70 degrees temperature
c. 90 degrees temperature
d. dry and stagnent

23. The person responsible for the sterilization and sanitation of a beauty salon, would be the:

a. operator
b. owner
c. manager
d. maid

24. The person responsible for the supplies that would be used in sanitation of a beauty salon would be the:

a. operator
b. owner
c. manager
d. maid

25. When preparing a 1:1000 strength solution of a Quaternary Ammonium Compound with a 10% active ingredients, the amount used in a gallon of water would be:

a. 3/4 oz. "quat" solution
b. 1 oz. "quat" solution
c. 1 1/4 oz. "quat" solution
d. 1 1/2 oz. "quat" solution

26. A Cosmetologist may refuse to work on a patron with a disease to:

a. prevent the spread of disease
b. safe-guard herself and public
c. help patron rid herself of disease
d. safe-guard other operators

27. Pediculosis capitis is the technical term for:

a. dandruff
b. split ends
c. knotted hair
d. head lice

28. A chemical which may kill or prevent the growth of germs is called:

a. toxin
b. an antiseptic
c. a caustic
d. disinfectant

29. A sterilizing chemical which may be used on the body is called:

a. an antiseptic
b. disinfectant
c. a caustic
d. a toxin

30. Harmful bacteria are called:

a. saprophytes
b. pathogenic
c. caustic
d. toxin

31. Hygiene is a science dealing with:

a. disease transmittal
b. health preservation
c. health breakdown
d. bacteriology

32. Beauticians should clean their hands:

a. in the morning
b. whenever their hands get dirty
c. morning and afternoon
d. before and after giving a treatment

33. Formaline 10 - 25% is commonly used as:

a. an antiseptic
b. disinfectant
c. a styptic
d. cleansing agent

34. Streptococci are found in:

a. blood poisoning
b. birthmarks
c. warts
d. pustules and boils

35. To be effective, a dry sterilizer must contain:

a. hydrogen peroxide solution
b. 60% grain alcohol
c. disinfectant solution
d. formaldehyde fumes

36. Cocci are bacteria having a:

a. round shape
b. rod shape
c. corkscrew shape
d. curved shape

37. For sanitary reasons combs should never be placed in:

a. a dry sterilizer
b. sealed envelopes
c. pockets of the uniform
d. dust proof cabinets

38. A communicable disease is:

a. not transmitted from one person to another
b. not responsible for an epidemic
c. transmitted from one person to another
d. caused by non-pathogenic bacteria

39. Spore forming bacteria are found in such diseases as:

a. warts
b. freckles
c. lockjaw
d. ringworm

40. Toxin means:

a. deodorant
b. poison
c. styptic
d. fumigant

Part III - Permanent Waving

41. The effects of excessive sunlight on permanent waved hair will:

a. make wave more manageable
b. make wave tighter
c. weaken permanent wave
d. make wave curlier

42. When giving a permanent wave, the lotion penetrates:

a. the cuticle layer
b. the cortex
c. the medula
d. none of these

43. Prior to wrapping the hair, to counteract extreme porosity of the hair; the hair should be treated with:

a. color
b. condition and filler
c. oil treatments
d. permanent waving lotion

44. When giving a permanent wave, the temperature of the room must be considered because a warm room will tend to:

a. slow down processing time
b. dry out the wave
c. do nothing at all to the wave
d. allow wave to process faster

45. The size of the finished wave or curl in cold waving is controlled by:

a. size of the rod
b. temperature of the water
c. neutralizer
d. type end papers used

46. Curls wound for a cold wave should be fastened:

a. on the upper parting of the hair section
b. in the center of the hair section
c. at the top and bottom of the hair section
d. on the lower parting of the hair section

47. The proper way to wind the hair for a cold wave is to:

a. bunch the hair in the center of the rod and stretch it in winding
b. distribute hair evenly on rod and wind it without tension
c. distribute the hair evenly on rod and stretch it in winding
d. twist the hair and wind it without tension

48. During the processing time in cold waving, the hair tends to:

a. contract
b. expand
c. darken
d. harden

49. The strength of cold wave solution to be used is determined by the condition of the hair and its:

a. color
b. melanin content
c. pigment
d. texture and porosity

50. The resiliency of the finished curl in cold waving is partly controlled by:

a. processing time
b. cream rinse
c. shampoo
d. color of the hair

51. A cold wave processing solution contains:

a. a quaternary ammonium solution
b. denatured alcohol
c. ammonium thioglycolate
d. borax

52. Cold waving combines manual skill and:

a. a technical process
b. galvanism
c. physical and chemical process
d. waving lotions

53. The proper way to hold and wrap a strand of hair in cold waving is to:

a. wind the hair downward
b. wind hair towards the face
c. hold each strand up and out from scalp
d. wind hair towards the crown

54. The typical pH range for alkaline cold wave solution is:

a. 4.0 to 6.5
b. 9.4 to 9.6
c. 10.5 to 11.5
d. 3.5 to 4.5

55. The typical pH range for neutralizers used in alkaline thio-type permanent waving is:

a. 1.0 to 2.5
b. 3.0 to 4.0
c. 6.5 to 10
d. 9.5 to 11.5

56. Most cold wave neutralizers contain:

a. strong alkalies
b. proteins
c. an abundance of oxygen atoms
d. an abundance of hydrogen atoms

57. In the cold wave process, one solution breaks cross bonds while the other:

a. is unnecessary
b. reforms them
c. rinses away the waving lotion
d. increases the rate of processing

58. Hair may darken and also break if a cold wave lotion is applied to hair previously treated with:

a. henna
b. aniline derivitive dyes
c. metallic dyes
d. bleach

59. Hair which readily absorbs a cold wave solution is best described as:

a. being porous
b. having a glassy cuticle
c. being resistant
d. being wiry

60. If cold waved hair does not hold setting, it usually means:

a. the hair was cut to short
b. inefficient processing
c. too much neutralizing
d. lack of end papers

Part IV - Hair Shaping

61. The hair should not be tapered close to the scalp when tapering:

a. fine hair
b. bleach hair
c. medium texture hair
d. coarse hair

62. Layer cutting the hair means:

a. cutting hair straight off
b. cutting the hair close to the nape of the neck
c. tapering and thinning the hair by dividing it into many thin layers
d. shortening the hair all over

63. The process of thinning, tapering and shortening the hair, to mold the hair into a becoming shape is known as:

a. slithering
b. feathering
c. tapering
d. hair shaping

64. When cutting bangs for a patron the operator would stand:

a. on right side of patron
b. on left side of patron
c. in back of patron
d. in front of patron

65. One advantage of cutting damp hair is:

a. both razor and scissors can be used
b. clippers are used
c. nippers are used
d. thinning shears are used

66. In a basic hair cut, consider the basic hair growth and the:

a. natural curl of the hair
b. natural highlights in the hair
c. amount of oil in the hair
d. amount of color in the hair

67. Cutting the hair in graduated lengths from the nape of the neck towards the crown without showing a definite line of separation is known as:

a. layer cutting
b. razor cutting
c. club cutting
d. shingling

68. Shortening and thinning hair at the same time and tapering with scissors is called:

a. clipping
b. shingling
c. back combing
d. slithering

69. Thinning the hair involves:

a. cutting it straight off
b. blunt cutting
c. decreasing its bulk
d. trimming the ends

70. Another term used for back combing is ruffling or:

a. shortening the hair
b. slithering
c. clipping
d. teasing

71. The main objective in giving a hair cut is to:

a. shorten the hair
b. shape it to enhance the patron
c. decrease the bulk
d. correct the hairline

72. When cutting for length, to get a guideline hold the hair at the back of the head:

a. straight down from the head
b. at 45 degree angle from head
c. straight out from the head
d. towards face

73. To cut hair hold the strands between the:

a. thumb and index finger
b. index and middle finger
c. the palms of the (your) hands
d. thumb and the middle finger

74. Cutting the hair straight off without thinning or tapering is known as:

a. blunting
b. shingling
c. feathering
d. cutting

75. In haircutting, the hair should be left slightly longer than the desired length:

a. when the hair is wet
b. when the patron is in a hurry
c. before a hair dye
d. before a scalp treatment

76. In planning a haircut, you should primarily consider:

a. the time allotted for appointment
b. the color of the hair
c. the patrons features
d. the shape of the patrons eyebrow

77. In planning a hair style, it is not essential to consider the:

a. patrons facial contour
b. patrons temperament
c. texture of the hair
d. style trend

78. To give fullness to a coiffure in soft fine hair:

a. apply a lacquer hair spray
b. back comb the hair
c. comb the hair forward
d. brush the hair thoroughly

79. A coiffure means:

a. a knot on the back of the head
b. a male hairdresser
c. a hair style
d. the shape of the head

80. Hair should never be thinned:

a. towards the back of the head
b. near the ends of strand
c. middle of the hair strand
d. near the face

Part V - Scalp Treatment

81. Hair is composed of a horny substance called:

a. melanin
b. keratin
c. calcium
d. hemoglobin

82. Hair becomes easier to brush and comb when it has been treated with:

a. mineral acids
b. alkalies
c. neutral solutions
d. mild acids

83. With reference to hair structure and chemistry of hair, the symbol "H" refers to:

a. cystine bonds
b. sulphur bonds
c. peptide bonds
d. physical bonds

84. A corrective hair treatment treats:

a. the scalp
b. the hair bulb
c. hair shaft
d. papilla

85. The treatment for alopecia is directed to:

a. the hair shaft
b. the medulla
c. stimulating the blood supply and reviving the papilla
d. applying conditioning creams to lubricate the hair shaft

86. Facial and scalp steamer supply:

a. dry heat at a constant temperature
b. moist heat at a constant temperature
c. dry heat at an uneven temperature
d. moist heat with uneven temperature

87. Pediculosis capitis is a condition caused by the:

a. itch mite
b. ringworm
c. scabies
d. head lice

88. Dry hair may be softened quickly with a reconditioning preparation applied on the outside of the hair shaft. It is usually an emulation containing:

a. musilage
b. cholesterol
c. astringent
d. hair toner

89. Hair pigment is derived from color forming substances in the:

a. skin
b. liver
c. blood
d. lymph

90. Another name for dandruff is:

a. alopecia
b. steatoma
c. pityriasis
d. dermatitis

91. Instant conditioners treat:

a. the hair bulb
b. the hair shaft
c. blood circulation
d. the papilla

92. The best known treatment to rebuild damage hair is:

a. cholesterol
b. protein
c. olive oil
d. scalp treatments

93. Hair receives its nourishment from:

a. blood
b. muscles
c. glands
d. fatty tissue

94. The hair takes its shape, size and direction from:

a. hair cortex
b. hair cuticle
c. hair medulla
d. hair follicle

95. The muscle connected to the hair follicle is called the:

a. epicranius
b. arrector pili
c. procerus
d. orbicularis oris

96. If a patron came with red, oozing patches on her scalp, you would:

a. tell her what it is and treat it
b. give a dry shampoo
c. sell her an antiseptic cream
d. refer her to a dermatologist

97. Protein used in scalp treatments is usually in:

a. an oil form
b. a cream form
c. an instant conditioner
d. a liquid form

98. Prior to a High Frequency Treatment on the scalp, which of the following should never be used:

a. oils
b. creams
c. lotion
d. emulsion

99. Of the following scalp disorders, which should not be treated by a Cosmetologist:

a. impetigo
b. pityriasis capitus
c. seborrhea oleosa
d. alopecia

100. Scalp lotions and ointments containing medicinal agents are applied for the purpose of:

a. cleansing the hair
b. encouraging alopecia
c. help to change the hair structure
d. correcting a scalp condition

Part VI - Hair Coloring

101. What kind of bottle would color be best kept in?

a. white
b. brown
c. plastic
d. clear

102. When applying a brown semi-permanent color over hair that has been bleached, the hair would be:

a. brown
b. red
c. green
d. blonde

103. The primary colors of the spectrum are:

a. red, yellow and green
b. violet, yellow and blue
c. red, green and blue
d. red, yellow and blue

104. Orange, green and violet are called:

a. primary colors
b. tertiary colors
c. secondary colors
d. neutral colors

105. White, grey and black are considered to be:

a. neutral colors
b. competing colors
c. warm colors
d. tertiary colors

106. When bleaching black hair to pale yellow the hair goes through:

a. 5 color changes
b. 6 color changes
c. 7 color changes
d. 8 color changes

107. When a brown shade of hair goes too dark on the ends, it is usually caused by:

a. color left on too long
b. recent haircut
c. virgin hair
d. extreme porosity

108. In relation to bleaching, a booster serves to:

a. neutralize chemical action
b. slow down chemical action
c. speed up chemical action
d. condition the hair while bleaching

109. An aniline derivative hair tint is an example of a:

a. compound dyestuff
b. vegetable hair dye
c. penetrating hair dye
d. metallic hair dye

110. Hair bleaching does one of the following to the hair:

a. removes the hair pigment
b. adds artificial color to the hair
c. coats the hair shaft
d. covers the natural pigment

111. Colored oil bleaches are prepared by mixing one part of oil with:

a. two parts water
b. two parts shampoo
c. two parts 20 volume peroxide
d. four parts 10 volume peroxide

112. Overlapping in a bleach retouch can be prevented if the bleach is applied:

a. 1/16 of an inch from the bleached hair
b. 1/2 of an inch from the bleached hair
c. 1/16 of an inch over bleached hair
d. 1/4 of an inch over the bleached hair

113. Aniline derivative tints are produced from:

a. a coal tar product
b. a vegetable product
c. an animal product
d. an inorganic product

114. Para-phenylene-diamine is usually found in:

a. a vegetable dye
b. a color rinse
c. a metallic dye
d. an aniline derivative tint

115. To make resistant hair more receptive to the hair tint, soften the hair with:

a. a 10 volume peroxide
b. 2% ammonia water
c. 20 volume peroxide
d. 15 volume peroxide

116. A negative skin test means that the aniline derivative tint may:

a. not be used safely
b. be used safely
c. used safely six weeks later
d. used safely one year later

117. The condition caused by application of hair dye on an allergic person:

a. dermatitis seborrhea
b. monilethrix
c. dermatitis venenata
d. eczema

118. Which part of the hair readily absorbs the hair tint?

a. hair at the scalp
b. hair lines from the scalp
c. hair ends
d. hair 6 inches from the scalp

119. Is a patch test required for semi-permanent tints?

a. no
b. yes
c. sometimes
d. b and c

120. On the eyelashes, it is safe to use:

a. an aniline derivative dye
b. mascara
c. a color shampoo
d. a shampoo tint

Part VII - Shampoo and Rinses

121. Alkaline shampoos usually cause the cuticle imbrications to:

a. press down firmly
b. shrink
c. open and extend greatly
d. close

122. Caustic soda is most usually employed to produce a:

a. soft soap
b. hard soap
c. liquid shampoo
d. acid balanced shampoo

123. A soap shampoo has a reaction that is usually:

a. alkaline
b. acid
c. neutral
d. non-alkaline

124. A citric acid rinse can be used in place of:

a. henna rinse
b. bluing rinse
c. peroxide rinse
d. lemon rinse

125. The p^H of a good quality soap should be about:

a. 11.0 thru 14.0
b. 9.5 thru 11.0
c. 8.0 thru 9.0
d. 5.5 thru 6.5

126. A soap scum, left clinging to the hair following a shampoo, is usually the result of:

a. soapless shampoo
b. hard water
c. soft water
d. excess sebum

127. Water insoluble soap shampoo molecules can be seen in the form of:

a. cloudy rinse water
b. heat generation
c. a color change
d. a thick curd

128. The only effective way to remove soap scum is to use:

a. a neutral rinse
b. an alkaline rinse
c. an oil rinse
d. a mild acid rinse

129. When shampooing bleached hair, always use a mild shampoo and:

a. tepid water
b. hot water
c. color rinse
d. bluing rinse

130. Soapless shampoos may be effectively used in:

a. hard water
b. soft water
c. distilled water
d. a, b, and c

131. Good soaps should not contain:

a. animal fats
b. vegetables oils
c. an excess of free alkali
d. glycerine and oil

132. Soap is formed from the chemical combination of:

a. an alkali and a salt
b. an alkali and fat or oil
c. a detergent and potassium
d. a fat and alcohol

133. The main function of the tail of the shampoo molecule is to:

a. penetrate the cuticle
b. attract to water
c. attract to grease
d. repel grease

134. The actual cleansing of the hair takes place during:

a. massaging of the shampoo
b. the initial wetting of the hair
c. the rinsing stage
d. the drying phase

135. A lemon or acid rinse after a shampoo would:

a. raise p^H of hair
b. dull hair
c. separate strands of hair
d. cause snarles

136. In the production of soaps, which of the following is <u>not</u> used for treating fats?

a. caustic soda
b. sulphuric acid
c. caustic potash
d. ammonia

137. Because it is less damaging to hair, the most popular form of shampoo is:

a. a soap shampoo
b. a dry shampoo
c. a soapless shampoo
d. an organic solvent

138. A thick creamy lather is a fairly reliable sign that you are using:

a. an anti-bacterial shampoo
b. a shampoo with a dandricide
c. a soap shampoo
d. a soapless shampoo

139. Soapless or acid balanced shampoos, have a p^H range of:

a. 1.0 to 4.0
b. 5.5 to 7.0
c. 7.0 to 10.5
d. 10.5 to 13.0

140. An example of acetic acid is:

a. beer
b. lemon juice
c. sulphuric acid
d. vinegar

Part VIII - Hair Styling

141. Before giving a fingerwave, locate in the hair the:

a. new hair growth
b. receding hair line
c. the natural or permanent wave
d. discolored streaks

142. For a side part hairstyle, the finger-waving should be started on the:

a. thin side of the hair
b. back of the head
c. heavy side of the hair
d. down part of the head

143. A finger wave lasts longer when the hair is molded:

a. opposite the inclination of natural growth
b. with water
c. in very low ridges
d. in very high ridges

144. Alternation of the direction of rows of pin curls will:

a. make deeper waves
b. increases distance between waves
c. give flat sculptured effect
d. eliminate need of hair spray

145. A skip wave is a combination of:

a. pin curls and stand up curls
b. fingerwaves and stand up curls
c. roller curls and ridge curls
d. alternation of fingerwave and pin curls

146. To avoid splits at facial hair line, use bases or foundations that are:

a. square
b. rectangular
c. triangular
d. circular

147. In dressing a finished coiffure, the hair is back-combed in order to:

a. avoid broken ends of hair
b. create a sleek effect
c. increase fullness
d. make wider waves

148. In judging the merits of a hairstyle, the first point to consider is:

a. originality of design
b. suitability to type
c. skill in execution
d. time required for completion

149. A narrow forehead, extreme width throughout the cheekbones and a narrow chin are in this:

a. inverted triangular facial
b. type facial type
c. diamond facial type
d. oblong facial type

150. After a pin curl setting excessive drying will:

a. add oil to the hair and scalp
b. produce a dry condition of the hair and scalp
c. make the pin curl last longer
d. disturb the setting

151. To form vertical waves with pin curls, they should be placed:

a. in the same direction
b. in alternate clockwise-counter clockwise direction
c. one on top of another
d. between waves

152. An oval shaped face is how much longer than the width across the brows?

a. three times
b. one time
c. one and 1/2 times
d. two times

153. A straight hairline and square jawline are typical features of the:

a. oval facial type
b. round facial type
c. triangular facial type
d. square facial type

154. Most failures in combing out hairstyles are due to:

a. properly set hair
b. penetration of the comb to the scalp
c. improperly set hair
d. the use of the hair brush

155. For a patron with a long, thin neck, style the hair:

a. high on the head
b. low on the neck
c. in a halo effect across the crown
d. high over the neck

156. Setting lotions can be both alkaline or mildly acid. However, for more effective softening of virgin hair:

a. the acid types are best
b. the alkaline types are best
c. plain water is best
d. oil should be used

157. A hair set will hold just as long as:

a. the humidity is high
b. moisture is kept out of the cortex
c. the cuticle imbrecations are open
d. an abundance of water is used in setting the hair

158. To minimize the width of the back of the head, waves should be:

a. horizontal
b. narrow
c. swirled
d. zig-zagged

159. The width of a wave in fingerwaving is determined by:

a. the amount of direction
b. the distribution of the hair
c. the downward stroke between two ridges
d. the pressure used with the fingers

160. A fly-away condition and loss of control of loose ends during comb-outs can be prevented by setting lotions that contain:

a. alkaline substances
b. mineral oil
c. anti-static compound
d. synthetic resins

Part IX - Facials

161. Zinc oxide, magnesium stearates talc, color and perfume are the ingredients that would be in:

a. liquid powder
b. an ointment
c. cold cream
d. massage cream

162. The proper way to tweeze eyebrows is to pull out hair:

a. in the opposite way it is growing
b. in the same direction in which it grows
c. upwards towards the top of the head
d. downwards towards the cheek

163. The use of an astringent after any facial treatment would be to:

a. clean the skin more effectively
b. remove all oils from the skin
c. contract the pores of the skin
d. expand the pores of the skin

164. How often may a facial be given for normal skin?

a. once a week
b. twice a week
c. every two weeks
d. once a month

165. A good face powder will contain:

a. lanolin
b. zinc oxide
c. alum powder
d. starch

166. Cake powder contains:

a. 3% tranacanth
b. vanishing cream
c. alum powder
d. talcum powder

167. The universal solvent used in facial cosmetics is:

a. alcohol
b. lanolin
c. witch hazel
d. water

168. Most cosmetic creams are:

a. suspensions
b. ointments
c. emulsions
d. pastes

169. The main ingredients of an emolient cream is:

a. vegetable fats
b. sulphonated compound
c. lanolin
d. glycerine

170. Dry skin may be caused by one of the following:

a. over-active sebaceous glands
b. under-active thyroid glands
c. under-active sebaceous glands
d. over-active salivary glands

171. In giving a facial, an important requisite for the patron is:

a. speed
b. relaxation
c. tension
d. stimulation

172. The pigment in the skin is called:

a. keratin
b. adrelaline
c. melanin
d. hemoglobin

173. Facial packs are usually recommended for:

a. dry skin
b. tightening flabby skin
c. adding color to pale skin
d. oily skin

174. The liquid that dissolves a compound is called:

a. a solution
b. a solvent
c. a suspension
d. a dispersion

175. A permanent mixture of two or more substances which are united with the aid of a binder (gum) is:

a. an ointment
b. an emulsion
c. a suspension
d. a solution

176. The layer of the epidermis which is continually being shed and replaced is the:

a. stratum lucidum
b. stratum corneum
c. stratum granulosum
d. stratum mucosum

177. Facial steamers supply:

a. dry heat at a constant temperature
b. moist heat at a constant temperature
c. dry heat at an uneven temperature
d. moist heat at an uneven termperature

178. In corrective make-up use a lighter shade than the foundation to:

a. decrease the size of features
b. produce a shadow effect
c. make prominent features less noticeable
d. produce a highlight effect

179. Deep heating of body tissue is the main effect of:

a. blue light
b. violet light
c. ultra-violet rays
d. infra-red rays

180. The first cream to be applied to the skin for a plain facial would be:

a. an emolient cream
b. a foundation cream
c. a cleansing cream
d. an oily cream

Part X - Manicuring and Pedicuring

181. In shaping the fingernail, the nail is filed from:

a. corner to center
b. straight across
c. center to corner
d. corner to corner

182. Sterilized implements should be stored:

a. in a table drawer
b. in an open cabinet
c. in a dry sterilizer
d. on the manicure table

183. If a slight cut occurs while giving a manicure, apply:

a. an antiseptic
b. a styptic pencil
c. a disinfectant
d. lysol

184. The solvent nitrocellulose is likely to be found in:

a. dry nail polish
b. liquid nail polishes
c. cuticle removers
d. hand lotions

185. A 2-5% solution of sodium or potassium hydroxide is likely to be found in:

a. cuticle cream
b. cuticle oil
c. cuticle removers
d. nail whitener

186. The correct way to apply nail polish is to:

a. use thick polish
b. use short jerky strokes
c. apply three coats
d. apply it quickly and lightly

187. The proper way to remove nail polish is to:

a. hold cotton moistened with nail polish remover, on the nail several seconds and draw it straight off
b. Saturate cotton with polish and rub across the nail
c. Soak nails in oil in which a few drops of polish remover has been added
d. dip finger tips into the polish

188. The active agent in nail lightner usually is:

a. water
b. soap
c. hydrogen peroxide
d. detergent

189. At the completion of a manicure, the emery board should be:

a. sanitized and used again
b. washed and used again
c. thrown away
d. used again without sanitizing

190. To clean under the nails correctly when giving a manicure use:

a. the spoon end of cuticle pusher
b. brush with manicure brush
c. orange wood stick wrapped with cotton
d. orange wood stick, no cotton

191. The part of the nail bed that produce the nail and contains the nerve and blood supply is the:

a. mantle
b. lunula
c. matrix
d. eponychium

192. The only true living part of the nail is the:

a. free edge
b. lunula
c. nail body
d. root

193. Brittle nails and dry cuticles are treated with:

a. an oil manicure
b. a top sealer
c. a regular manicure
d. a machine manicure

194. To determine the size and length of fingernails, the manicurist is governed by the:

a. color of the skin
b. color of the nail
c. length of the arm
d. shape of the fingers

195. The care of the feet, legs and toe nails is called:

a. pedicuring
b. hypertrophy
c. atrophy
d. paronychia

196. The nail cosmetic the manicurist would use to remove stains from the nail would be:

a. a nail solvent
b. a nail whitener
c. a nail lightener
d. a nail strengthener

197. Nail whiteners are available in the form of:

a. liquid
b. paste
c. oil
d. powder

198. Nail mend paper may be used to:

a. soften cuticles
b. repair split nails
c. remove nail polish
d. polish the nails

199. An infected nail should be treated by a:

a. manicurist
b. master cosmetologist
c. physician
d. cosmetologist

200. The main ingredient of a nail strengthener is usually:

a. alcohol
b. amyl acetate
c. formaldehyde
d. nitro-cellulos

Part XI - Chemical Hair Relaxing

201. The action of the chemical hair relaxer is to cause the hair to:

a. swell and soften
b. form new curls
c. harden and set
d. shrink

202. Before applying the chemical hair relaxer the hair must be analyzed to determine its:

a. color, length and direction
b. density, hair flow and age
c. porosity, texture and elasticity
d. growth, shade and density

203. What chemical compound is required in addition to the chemical relaxer:

a. sodium chloride
b. gentian violet jelly
c. anyl acetate
d. stabilizer

204. In order to determine whether or not the patron is allergic to the chemical relaxer give:

a. color test
b. filler test
c. patch test
d. strand test

205. In order to predetermine the results to be expected from a chemical hair relaxing treatment it is necessary to take a:

a. patch test
b. stabilizing test
c. filler test
d. strand test

206. If hair has previously been hot-comb or damaged by tinting or lightening, the cosmetologist should:

a. employ a milder chemical relaxer
b. refuse a chemical relaxing treatment
c. first use the chemical relaxer then retint
d. retint the hair first then use the chemical relaxer

207. A factor which affects the processing time of the chemical relaxer is the:

a. stabilizer
b. elasticity
c. hair color
d. porosity

208. The scalp and skin are protected from possible burns in chemical relaxing by:

a. applying gentian violet jelly to the scalp
b. applying a stabilizer to the scalp
c. applying sodium hydroxide to the scalp
d. applying a base to the scalp

209. After the hair has been treated with a sodium hydroxide relaxer and prior to the application of a shampoo the hair should be:

a. thoroughly brushed
b. thoroughly rinsed
c. thoroughly combined
d. thoroughly dried

210. Before applying a thio-type chemical hair relaxer, the hair should be:

a. comb pressed
b. vigorously brushed
c. stablized
d. shampooed

211. In order to help keep the hair from tangling after a chemical hair relaxing treatment it should be:

a. processed
b. stabilized
c. cream shampooed
d. brushed

212. If chemical relaxer is applied to hair which has been hot-combed treated it would result in:

a. tangled hair
b. stabilization
c. hair breakage
d. curl reversion

213. In relaxing over-curly hair with a thio chemical relaxer the hair is shampooed:

a. after the application of the relaxer
b. prior to application of the relaxer
c. after the application of the stabilizer
d. just before the application of the stabilizer

214. Which type of hair would you not give a hair relaxing treatment?

a. course black hair
b. fine wavey hair
c. fine wooly hair
d. tinted hair

215. In a retouch, the relaxer is applied:

a. all over the head
b. to the ends only
c. to new growth only
d. wherever the patron desires

216. The two (2) methods used to relax over-curly hair is chemical and:

a. permanent
b. stabilizing
c. thermal
d. processing

217. The use of excess heat on gray, tinted or lightened hair may:

a. make the hair appear oily
b. discolor the hair
c. add moisture to the hair
d. make the hair wirey

218. The temperature of the pressing comb, or iron would be determined by:

a. cleanliness of the hair
b. condition of the hair
c. length of the hair
d. shortness of the hair

219. What would be the basic ingredient of the pomade that is used in Thermal Pressing?

a. pressing oil
b. 1% gentian violet jelly
c. olive oil
d. petroleum jelly

220. One factor that will effect the processing time of chemical hair relaxer is:

a. texture of hair
b. porosity of hair
c. length of hair
d. color of hair

Part XII - Wigs

221. Wigs can be tinted several times without damage if they are:

a. tinted with metallic dye
b. permanent waved
c. pre-lightened
d. reconditioned

222. Human hair can be distiniguished from synthetic hair by a simple:

a. tinting test
b. match test
c. predisposition test
d. strand test

223. Human hair wigs may be properly cleansed by:

a. dry cleaning
b. shampoo tint
c. alkaline soap
d. shampooing

224. When taking a match test on a synthetic wig the hair will burn:

a. rapidly
b. slowly
c. explode
d. not at all

225. Dynel falls have a:

a. shiny glossy appearance
b. realistic color
c. dull look
d. true to hair color

226. When measuring the head for an accurate wig size, measurements should be taken in:

a. 1 place
b. 4 places
c. 5 places
d. 6 places

227. Dryness or brittleness of wigs are prevented by:

a. permanent waving
b. dry-cleaning
c. reconditioning
d. dry shampooing

228. A wig or hair piece should never be:

a. dry-cleaned
b. tinted
c. frosted
d. shampooed

229. There are two (2) kinds of wig construction, handmade and:

a. hand knotted
b. machine made
c. oriental made
d. ventilated

230. If it is necessary to shrink a wig, wet the net foundation with warm water and pin on a block:

a. 1 size smaller
b. 2 sizes smaller
c. 1 size larger
d. same size

231. The proper way to brush a wig or hair piece is in:

a. an upward movement
b. a downward movement
c. wideward movement
d. any desired way

232. What size roller is recommended to set hair pieces:

a. one size larger than normal
b. 2 sizes larger than normal
c. 1 size smaller than normal
d. 2 sizes smaller than normal

233. When pincurling the bottom of a wig, place the pin curls:

a. above the wefting
b. below the wefting
c. vertical
d. horizontal

234. When rinsing a wig with water the wig should be on a wig block and held:

a. upside down
b. straight up
c. anyway that is comfortable
d. away from the operator

235. Long wefts of hair mounted with a loop at the end are known as:

a. wigs
b. bandeaus
c. switches
d. wiglets

236. Before tinting a human hair wig always:

a. cut the hair first
b. recondition first
c. clean wig first
d. lighten first

237. When setting a wig, and a setting lotion is used, the setting lotion should be:

a. used sparingly
b. used a lot
c. diluted
d. of a good quality

238. The clearance between the wig cap and the ear should be:

a. 1 inch
b. 1 1/2 inch
c. over ear
d. 4 inches

239. A hair piece which can be worked into the top of the hair in curls is called a:

a. bandeau
b. switch
c. toupe
d. wiglet

240. The best method to shape a wig is:

a. a circle hair cut
b. a straight down, no parting cut
c. to taper greatly
d. all combed towards the face

241. When tinting a wig, best results are obtained on a wig that contains:

a. a blend of synthetic oriental hair
b. synthetic hair and human hair
c. animal hair and synthetic hair
d. human

242. One disadvantage of the synthetic type of wig is:

a. hair is usually very curly
b. the lack of elasticity of the hair
c. it is to soft to the touch
d. wigs are usually expensive

243. The Caucasian hair that is used in a first quality hair piece usually comes from:

a. France
b. Italy
c. Japan
d. United States

245. The human hair that is usually coarse textured, straight, dry and brittle is:

a. Caucasian hair
b. Oriental hair
c. Indian
d. angora

Quinmester Post Test Answer Sheet

Beauty Salon Management

1. good location
2. visible
3. lease
4. D
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. E
9. pleased patron
10. newspaper
11. mail
12. radio
13. T.V.
14. window display
15. attractive appearance
16. knowledge of all services
17. patience
18. satisfactory - good
19. yourself
20. employers
21. utilities
22. rent
23. supplies
24. taxes - insurance
25. prevent overstocking
26. prevent shortage
27. control inventory
28. cooperative
29. courtesy
30. attentiveness
31. enthusiasm
32. self control
33. initiative
34. tact
35. individual
    partnership
    corporation

Cosmetology State Law

1. D
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. A
11. B
12. A
13. B
14. C
15. C
16. C
17. D
18. C
19. D
20. C
21. A
22. A
23. B
24. A
25.
26. C
27. B
28. D
29. C
30. B
31. A
32. C
33. C
34. A
35. B
36. A
37. A
38. B
39. C
40. B
41. B
42. B
43. B
44. C
45. C
46. D
47. D
48. B
49. D
50. $70.00
51. $40.00
52. $25.00
53. $25.00
54. $10.00
55. $10.00
56. $10.00
57. $10.00
58. $150.00
59. $35.00
60. $15.00
61. $10.00
62. $10.00
63. $40.00

Cosmetology Senior Final Examination

Part I
State Law

1. B
2. B
3. D
4. C
5. B
6. D
7. C
8. D
9. B
10. B
11. A
12. B
13. B
14. B
15. B
16. D
17. C
18. B
19. C
20. C

Part II
Sterilization

21. C
22. B
23. A
24. C
25. C
26. A
27. D
28. B
29. A
30. B
31. B
32. D
33. B
34. A
35. D
36. A
37. C
38. C
39. C
40. B

Part III
Permanent Wave

41. C
42. B
43. B
44. D
45. A
46. B
47. B
48. B
49. D
50. A
51. C
52. C
53. C
54. B
55. B
56. C
57. B
58. C
59. A
60. B

Part IV
Hair Shaping

61. D
62. C
63. D
64. D
65. A
66. A
67. D
68. D
69. C
70. D
71. B
72. A
73. B
74. A
75. A
76. C
77. B
78. B
79. C
80. B

Part V
Scalp Treatment

81. B
82. D
83. D
84. C
85. C
86. B
87. D

88. B
89. C
90. C
91. B
92. B
93. A
94. D
95. B
96. D
97. B
98. C
99. A
100. D

Part VI
Hair Coloring

101. B
102. C
103. D
104. C
105. A
106. C
107. D
108. C
109. C
110. A
111. C
112. A
113. A
114. D
115. C
116. B
117. C
118. C
119. B
120. B

Part VII
Shampoo & Rinses

121. C
122. B
123. A
124. D
125. C
126. B
127. D
128. D
129. A
130. D
131. C
132. B
133. C
134. C
135. C
136. B
137. C
138. D
139. B
140. D

Part VIII
Hair Styling

141. C
142. C
143. C
144. A
145. D
146. C
147. C
148. B
149. C
150. B
151. B
152. C
153. D
154. C
155. B
156. B
157. B
158. C
159. C
160. C

Part IX
Facials

161. A
162. B
163. C
164. A
165. B
166. A
167. D
168. C
169. D
170. C
171. B
172. C
173. D
174. B
175. B
176. B
177. B
178. D
179. D
180. C

Part X
Manicure & Pedicure

181. A
182. C
183. A
184. B
185. C
186. D
187. A
188. C

189. C

190. C

191. C

192. D

193. A

194. D

195. A

196. C

197. B

198. B

199. C

200. C

Part XI
Chemical Hair Relaxing

201. A

202. C

203. D

204. C

205. D

206. B

207. D

208. D

209. B

210. D

211. C

212. C

213. B

214. C

215. C

216. C

217. B

218. B

219. D

220. B

Part XII
Wigs

221. D

222. B

223. A

224. A

225. A

226. D

227. C

228. C

229. B

230. A

231. B

232. C

233. B

234. A

235. C

236. B

237. C

238. C

239. A

240. D

241. A

242. D

243. B

244. B

245. B